speech of Hon. J.A. Dix,

Continued from First Page. was not until several years later that Mr. g acted with the Republican party. Some m cere among the brightest ornaments Federal party of that day, both in respect ts and private character, and all were us apponents of Mr. Jefferson's adminagainst these eight ayes were twengass, given by the great body of Mr on's supporters and some of his oppo-Among the former were Baldwin, of citins of Virginia; and Smith of Marysupporters of the measure were, with jon, Federalists and opponents of Mr. ministration. Its opponents were condicans, and supporters, of his ad-

same session of Congress, memorials ented to both Houses of Congress from statis of the territory of Orleans, and cistrict of Louisiana. The former be admitted immediately into the and justisted that they had a right to was under the trenty of cession. The for Territorial Government; the acquisition, its introduction ought to be prohibitmilery, or District of Louisiana, no it lying north of the 33d parallel of intiging heen virtually subjected, in respect stration of its legislative, execuadicial powers, to the Governor and of the Indian territory. In both cases tants prayed for the privilege of im-These memorials were referred the House of Representatives, to a Commitof which Mr. John Randolph was Chair-

On the 25th of January, 1805, Mr. Randolph sport which will be found at page 417 m, American State Papers, printed by Section, concluding with a resolution, al provision ought to be made by law for exto the innabitants of Louisiana the at of self-povernment." This resolution was 10, on the 28th of January, without a di-

Especiph's report, while asserting that is of the Union," should be extended to alabiants of Louisiana, and while declarbut the object of the Committee was "to to Louisiana a government of its own administered by officers of its own apmeal," maintained at the same time, that maintained at the same time, that and duty.

mending the extension of this privilege and duty.

Mr. President, I conclude by saying for New the people of that country, it [was] not the egion of the Committee that it should be ununied by wise and salutary restrictions. design these may be numbered a prohibition of aportation of foreign slaves, equally dicta-by hamousty and policy, [here follows an ration of other restrictions, ] to which

of the laws as may be disapproved by Congress, within a limited time after their passage, shall be also force and effect."

The report of Mr. Randolph asserts, to the full entant, the right of Congress to provide for the government of the Territories, to impose on them such restrictions as were demanded by the attents of the Union, and to prohibit the introduction of slaves from foreign countries, as a negative of humanity and policy.

But was the action of the two Houses of the was this subject, involving the question on this subject, involving the question ding to the inhabitants of territories the stoff their own domestic affairs, and exping their legislation from the supervisory at repuling power of Congress. If we regard to a puty measure, all the republican sameer its a political question, to be determiwith regard to its complexion, by a referothe genius of our institutions, it is sinthat those who were most deeply imbued the spirit of republicanism should have arrayed against it.

stme new examine for a moment the quesmediately before us. A motion is made grice out the 12th section of this bill. The

mulbis with the provisions of this act; subassetheless, to be altered, modified, or realsold the Governor and Legislative Assemif the mid territory of Oregon."

That "the laws of the United States are ely extended over, and declared to be in te is mid territory, so far as the same, or any

and refer to the act organizing the territory wa. The 12th section of this act provides, the inhabitants of the said territory shall entited to all the rights, privileges, and imnos berstofore granted and secured to the e must next have recourse to the act or-

lows secures the rights, privileges, and imand its inhabitants, including the ordinance of but it does not expressly impose the restrictions, conditions, and prohibitions, containion of sixrery from the north-west territory he stdinance, is to be referred rather to the of restrictions and prohibitions than to that pristinges and immunities. Under such a tion of the act, elavery would not have he act establishing a government for that territhat the rights, privileges, and immuni-

ect to the true construction of the 12th sec-sa of the act organizing a government for the strikey of lown. The Senator from Maryland, son, whose legal opinions are entiis to great weight, is of opinion that the slaveatterganizing a territorial Government for scenain, from which territory lows was ta-t, are embraced in the 12th section of the act ablishing a government for the latter. The an from North Carolina and Georgia ager and Mr. Berrien, | consider the conprohibitions, and restrictions, imposed ordinance of 1787 on the one hand, and gits, privileges, and advantages secured on as distinct, substantive propositions, the latter only are embraced in the th serion of the last named act. And although a serion andertake to decide between them, I Practically, this question was of on that territory, which was a part of

a, by 'he Missouri compromise. et us now look at the next provision of this which I cansider the most important. that the laws now existing in Oregon age to be valid and operative, &c. these laws contains a prohibition of the fi f the organic laws of Oregon.

There shall be neither slavery nor involun-

sees expressly prohibited by an adoption of the Government on horseback, and the than wat 1787. It would have been a perpet-salerch wou of stavery; and in this respect it defersion the 12th section as it stands. For in-

therefore, at the proper time, unless come other Senator does so, offer an amendment to that ef-

I regret exceedingly, Mr. President, to be taxed the patience of the Senate so long but I believed I was performing a duty to high princis, and to the State I have, in part, the honor, represent; and no consideration could induce to shrink from the performance of it. Before I conclude, I desire to state some post

ions which I took last winter, in discussing what was termed the three million bill. I thought then, and I think still, that they constitute the only practical and reasonable basis for the Settlement of this question. They were these;
1. All external in efference with slavery in

he States is a violation of the compromises of he Constitution, and daugerous to the harmony and perpetuity of the Federal Union. 2. If territory is acquired by the United States. t should, in respect to slavery, be received as if found. If slavery exists therein at the time of the acquisition it should not be the subject of le-

ed while the territory continues to be governed as 3. All legislation by Congress, in respect to slavery in the territory belonging to the U. States ceases to be operative when the inhabitants are permetted to form a State Government; and the admission of a State into the Union carries with it by force of the sovereignty such admission con-fers, the right to dispose of the whole question of slavery at its discretion, without external inter-

These positions were in substantial accord unce, as I supposed, with the declared opinions of the Legislature of New York; and they have been recently re-affirmed, so far as the exclusion I slavery from territory in which it does not now exist is concerned.

I believe this to be the only just, equal, and reasonable basis on which this question can be amicably settled. Such a result may be hope-Extreme views on both sides may defeat all adjustment of it on friendly terms. If so, I shall have the consolation of reflecting that while my own opinions lie between those extremeswhile they have been advanced, as I trust, in lan guage no one can deem offensive, they have been maintained with a steadiness which ought always to accompany settled convictions of right

York, as I think I am authorised to say by her legislative resolutions, that while she will adhere steadfastly to all the compromises of the Constitution, and while she will resist all interference with slavery in the States as unauthoris ed and disprganising, she will never control to be soled, (for further security,) that such its extension to territory in which it does not the saided, (for further security.) that such the laws as may be disapproved by Congress, how exist, and especially where it is now probable laws as may be disapproved by Congress, the laws as may be disapproved by Congress, shall ited. On the contrary, she will, in every constituted. tational mode, oppose all such extension, as of evil tendency in government, wrong in itself, and repagnent to the humanity and civilization of the age.

> THE POUR DAYS OF BLOOD. Full Particulars of the Horrid Scenes,

SERFULES PREPARED, CONDENSED AND ARRANGED.

We have already furnished, through our telehat day were against it. And if we particulars, however, which have reached us in

bout 5,000 men erected barricades at the Porte. Denis and St. Martin. Many of them were schooprovides, 1st, That "the inhabitants of post of National Guards, and attempted to disarra and La Vilette, was surrounded in the night. the mil territory shall be entitled to all the it. Resistance being made, the assailants fired, and the finance being made, the assailants fired, and the finance being made, the assailants fired, and the moraing the insurgents became masters of the Church of St. Severin.

At noon enormous berricades were erected be-

peritury of Oregon, under the authority of against a barricade, and called upon the men who portional government established by the guarded it to surrender. The answer was a disnred, but after a few rounds they were everyowered and disarmed, and the workmen from the windows of the sarrounding houses fired upon them.
Three or four were killed and neveral wounded.—
At a later hour the National forms. date therein, so far as the same be not inforce, and opened a murderous fire on the barri-nades. The insurgents made an obstinate resistrig extended over, and declared to be in sea and territory, so far as the same, or any coun thereof, may be applicable."

Lient. Colonel and a Chief d'Escadron were wonnatter, the people of Oregon are to acquire, and refer to the sea of the colonel and a Chief d'Escadron were wonnatter, the people of Oregon are to acquire, and refer to the sea of the colonel and a Chief d'Escadron were wonnatter, the people of Oregon are to acquire, and refer to the sea of the colonel and a Chief d'Escadron were wonnatted. From thirty to forty of the people were killed in the attack. General de Lamoriciere companies that the same of the colonel and a Chief d'Escadron were wonnatted in the same of the colonel and a Chief d'Escadron were wonnatted in the same of the same manded the troops. The cry of the emeutiem

Desperation of the Populace.

As a proof of the forbearance of the troops, the deperate recklessness of the populace, we give a brief description of an attack made by a large

the said territory of Wisconsin. The 12th the Porte St. Deniss On the appearance of this battalion the insurfice said territory shall be entitled to, and singular the rights, privileges and bantages granted and secured to the people of a territory of the 1 nited States north-west of the remained only seven men and two women, who fought described to the people of the remained only seven men and two women, who fought described to the people of the remained only seven men and two women, who fought described in the provides. mer Ohio, by the articles of the compact only seven men and two women, who fought des compact in the ordinance for the government file said territory, passed on the 13th day of any 1787, and shall be subject to all the conditions and restrictions and prohibitions in said Notes of compact the fire. The man who carried the flag fell dead, Notes of compact the fire of the females, a young woman neatly dressed,

One of the females, a young woman neatly dressed, picked up the flag, and leaping over the barricade rushed toward the National Guarda, uttering language of the two sections. The language of the two sections are the first continued from the barricade, the Mational Guarda, fearing to injure this female, humanely abstained for same time from returning it, and exhorted her to witheraw. Their exhortance in the language of the two sections are the language of the two sections. The language of the two sections is the language of the two sections. The tions, however, were vain, and at length self-pre-servation compelled them to fire, and she was kit-led. The other femile them advanced, took the flag, and began to throw stones at the National Guards. The fire from the barricade had become feeble, but several shots were fired from the sides, and from the windows of houses, and the National Guards, in returning the fire, killed the At last only one man remained at the barricade.

At last only one man remained at the barricade, but he kept up a constant diacharge. One of the National Guards left the ranks, sword in hand, and rushing to the barricade, turned aside the musket of this bill which secures to the instants "the rights, privileges, and immunished bereiore granted and secured to the territy of lowa and its inhabitants."

In the construction of the 12th security of lowa. The Senator from Maryland, its number of wounded was about twenty on both sales.—The number of wounded was also constituted by like the true construction of the 12th security of lowa. The Senator from Maryland, its number of wounded was also considerable.

in the course of the morning 500 men of the This probabilities is adopted by the section, I am embers of the exclusion of slavery will, fit the time, be as complete as though it were expressly possibled by an adoption of the Amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire, and subsequently withdrawn by him. That amendment subjected the Terpitory of Oreston to the Value of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the Place do 15 Society of Control of the National Guard on the National Guard on the National Guard on the National Guard on the National Gu

contained of stavery; and in this respect it described of the lith section as it stands. For instance unde, this section the inhabitants of Organization might resolved or repeal the law prohibiting divery this act of repeal would go into immediate effect, and slaves could be introduced into the Territory. The 6th section, however provides that all laws passed by the Governor and lagistate Assembly shall be submitted to Congress, and, if disapproved, shall be void and of acelect, if such an act of repeal should be presed, it would bring the question again before a set is certainly very unlikely to be passed by the lagislative authority of the Territory. Still, the positive prohibition contained in the ordinations of the question; and it is in accordance with the whole legislation of the country in respect to Territores situated like this. I shall,

2 400

An eye wieness, who strongly condemns the ap-arent apathy of the bourgeoise in the outset of the numerication, gives a narrative of his own observaiion on the morning of the 23d. After stating that the Porte St. Denis was the factus of all the disarder, he says that on approaching that neighborhood he was surprised not to see a single soldier, or National Guard, but, on the other hand, several thought of the says that on the other hand, several thought of the says that on the other hand, several thought of the says that the same services in a season of the sounds of the conspirators in passession of the whole of the district, and alrendy strongly entirenched in barricadest of the most formidable description. Across the banlevard was an insense barricade, formed of four or five omnibuses, several carriages, a lunge wagon, and paving stones taken from the streets, torn up for a considerable

A little beyond the Rue St. Denis was anothe fully is formidable, and composed of miscellaneous materials; and still further on toward the Porce St. Martin, was a third, not so large as the first, but still sufficient to be a powerful defence. The end of the Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, was also closed up with a huge barricade, which are rented the approach of troops from the outskirts. The Rue St. Denis, the Rue Villeneuve Bourbou, eislation by Congress. On the other hand, if the Rue de Clery, and the other streets abutting on the spot in possession of the conspirators, were similarly defended, and thousands of gamins were slavery does not exist therein at the time of the ndustriously working with pikes and spades tear-og up the streets and adding to the detences. The mere enumeration of these extensive works how how much time must have been spent in heir erection, and it is wonderful to think the au-horities, who had been forewarned of what was oing, and who show so much atacrity in calling out the troops when there is no occasion for them should have allowed them to be completed withou

The barricades were defended by some hundreds of the people in blousee, of whom many were not semed, or at least did not show their arms. They ad a great number of tri-colored flags stuck upon the top of the barricades, with the words "ateilers nationaux" inscribed upon them. The Poste St. Denis, which was in the hands of the conspirators, was decorated with a black flag, and on the top of were arranged heaps of paving stones, apparent y for the purpose of being hurled upon the head of those who might attack it.

Priday Night.

The night of the 23d was a terrible one. None, save those who have been on a battle-field, or in a city attacked by an enemy, can have an adequate denot it. The movement of the troops rapidly increased, and all the signs of an approaching acrossical the mass serious nature were manifest. The 'generals' continued to be besten in all quarters it misnight. Nothing could exceed the terror hat was every where presed. Cavalry and ortilless. midnight. Nothing could exceed the across was every where spread. Cavalry and artille-ameri at full gallop, every moment, along the cevare. About midnight these troops drew at the night along the sides of the street; the alor disassounted and bivousched on the foot

The soldiers, who had been on duty from a very unity hour, completely overcome, were extended over where on the footpath sleeping, believe and sword laid beside them. Some tended the horses, which in thousands occupied the carriage road.—This state of things continued until 3 o'clock, when the trumpets and drums again sounded, the walty and artillery mounted, and the infantremed, and marched off to another scene. In the course of half an hour discharges of caunon and musketry began to be heard, and this continued antil 7 o'clock, when silence again prevailed.

The Confilet of Saturday.

From one o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock, the fusilade and the canonade had not ceased in the quarters of the Cite and St. Jacques. The in-surgents had threteen pieces of cannon. Three were taken. About half-past nine, the insurgents were taken. About half-past nine, the insurgents who were surrounded on absost all points, succeeded in forcing a passage by means of their artillery. About ten o'clock this column was in the quarter of the Halfe, where a bloody encounter took place. At the same hour the insurgents of the Fondourg St. Antoine were marching to operate in junction with the column of St. Jacques.—An armistice until eleven o'clock was proposed by tien. Cavaignant, who declared that after that hour the morning of the 234, about 4 o'clock.

The First Conflict.

The price Conflict is the order of their occurrence. without intermission in the direction of La Cha

> structed entirely of paving-stones, about fifteen feet thick; they were almost proof against cannon-balls. Barricades not less formidable were erect-ed at the extremity of the Fanbourg Poissonniere. and you may form some idea of the numbers that fell when I tell you that as soon as a barricade was destroyed they built another of the bodies of the victims, piled, or rather stacked, one across the other. Women assisted, and even handled the muskets like fiends. In the Rue St. Saques was one of the most frightful struggles. They took possession of all the houses, and among them the large establishment of La Belle Jardiniere, where a bloody combat took place, and which ended by the artillery bringing it down about their ears.—There are only about twenty bricks now standing of this once fine establishment, in the Rue St. Jaques, higher up, they broke all the window-frames, threw them out into the street, and made barricades at every window with the dead bodies. barricades at every window with the dead bodies. Out of an entire battal on of the Garde Mobile which attacked this quarter only twenty-seven

> > Defeat at the Pantheon.

At half-past three the insurgents were driven to the Pantheon and there surrounded; they fought desperately and with a courage which would be admirable if devoted to a just cause. The Panmble if devoted to a just cause. The Pan

ment were around the Chamber during the day.
A battery of artillery with matches lighted were
on the quay. Under the peristyle of the Chamber
two field-howitzers were placed. The cuirassiers were in great force on the Place de la Con-

The Pantheon the insurgents defended with four pieces of caonon. They had also seized the Col-ege Henry IV. behind it, and this church was the key of the cuition extending through the quarte St. Jaques to the Church of St. Severin. ing to the Siecle, there were 1,500 Nationa Guarde lying dead in the Church of St. Severin who fell in the a aughter at this spot.

After the Place du Pantheon was taken, the barricades of the Rue Vieille Estrapade, and the Rue Neuve Ste. Genevieve were still to beforced. For five hours the cannon roured incessantly.—The most dreadful carnage ensued; and it was not before 4 o'clock (the attack having commenced at one) that there streets were freed, and that a representative of the Ardennes, M. Payer, whose hour had been invaded by the insurgents, could get out of his house and come to the Assembly. Among other hourible scenes M. Payer witnessed during the twelve hours he was detained at home, he related facts which proved that a great number ated finess which proved that a great number incurgents were unfortunate men who held caltay, and several had money in the sets, and excited the others to fight by all kinds.

established, without sorrows and sacrifice; voluntary molifiers of the nation, you have well understood it Place confidence in the Chief who commands you, count upon him as he counts upon you. Force united to reason, to windom, to good sense, to love of country, with triumph over the enemies of the Republic and of social order. What you deserve, what we all desire, is a firm, wise, homest Government, one that secures all rights and guarantees every liberty—sufficiently powerful to put down all the intrigues of the enemies of the Republic. Such a Government you shall possess for with your entire, loyal and sympathetic assistance, a Government cando all.

Head of the Executive No.

GAN. CAVAIGNAC,
Head of the Executive Power. To the Insurgents, in the name of the National Amendia To the Instrigents, in the name of the National Assembly—General Cavalonac.

CITIZENA: You imagine you are fighting for the interests of the overters; it is against them that you fight, and it is on them alone will fait all the blood which has been spilt. If such a contest can be prolonged, one must need despair for the future of the Republic, the triumph of which we all desire to secure. In the name of the ansanguined Republic, in the name of the Republic which you are emdangering, in the name of that labor which you demand, and which was never refused to you, deceive the hopes of your common engales, lay down your featricidal arms, and confide in the Government, which, if it cannot be ignorant that there are among you criminal instigators, remember also that your ranks comprise but brethren who are led away, and whom it calls back into the arms of the country.

Gen. Cavalonac.

Sunday-Hostilides Re-Commenced.

On Sunday morning the insurgents had collected on Sunday morning the insugents had conected in those quarters of the faubourgs which are be-yond the Canal St. Martin, and in the Faubourg Poissoniere. Every house in La Villette and La Chapelle was converted into a fort, and every win-Chapelle was converted into a fort, and every window was a loop-hole.

On the place Maubert, after two hours, the insutgents were driven out, and took refuge at the top of the Rue St. Victor. The troops followed, and kept up a fire on them. In the Faubourg St. Marceau the insurgents defended their barricades with obstiguery. At this point the women threw boiling oil and water from the windows on the troops.

troops.

Regiments of the line, infantry and calvary, con Regiments of the line, infantry and calvary, continued to arrive during the morning from the Departments. At 6, several legions of the National Guards from the Provinces marched into Paris. The quarter of the Capital around the Chamber and the Tuileries was literally covered with troops, who bivounched in the street and places. The Place de la Concorde and Champs Elysces presented the appear of a camp.

Place de la Concorde and Champs Elysces presented the aspect of a camp.

The engineers soon began the work of mining the houses where the insurgents had taken retage, the staircases of which had been destroyed. Several thousand prisoners were taken among the insurgents; many of them were inmediately shot. The vanits of Notre Dame, the Louvre, the Tuiteries, and the Assembly, were filled with them.

All circulation through the attents two interusted, except to such as were armed as National usads, or those who bore passes, or servants go-ig for the necessary articles of provisions. massing everywhere, to carry away the dead. Never was such a spectacle witnessed as Paris

Never was such a speciacle witnessed as Paris presented.

Members of the Assembly, distinguished by their tri-colored scarfs, were seen in groups of ten or twelve, patrolling the streets. Whenever they passed between the Chamber and the Hotel de Ville, they never failed to be fired upon by the insurgents from the windows. Although the number of regular troops in Paris, with the accession of the arrivals, did not exceed 30,000; the number of the National Guards was increasible; altogether National Guards was incaculable; altogethe

300,000 troops were in the city.

The journals of Paris were not able to appear, except in single leaves, and even these in limited numbers. The line of telegraphs had been every where broken; this had seriously retained the ar-The insurgents who were in possession of the Halle aux Vins poisoned the wines, with the view of destroying the troops and the National Guard, in which they succeeded.

Slaughter in the Faubourg St. Antoine.

A delay allowed the insurgents in the Faubour st. Antoine to surrender, having expired without any reply, the operations commenced. The first barrricade was vigorously attacked and carried, but not without considerable slaughter on the side of the assailants. Col. Baynaud, of the 48th regiment of the line, and several officers, were killed. Gen. Boquet, of the engineers, arrived at the Place de Bastile, with the firemen and sapine the place of the persons assemble and the anglance of the persons assemble to the persons assemble and the anglance of the persons assemble to the fighting. When the battallion returned to the side of the young sol the fighting. When the battallion returned to the same than the property of the persons assemble to the side of the persons assemble to the persons as the per side of the assariants. Cot. Bayrand, of the 48th regiment of the line, and several officers, were killed. Gen. Cavaignac, taking off his Cross, the Place de Bastile, with the fremen and sappers. Some houses were in an instant blown up, and several barricades thus turned were captured without loss. On some points the insurgents had dag trenches, against which artilers was unavailable. They fired from within, and on the approach to the President for having himself captured five insurgents, five muskets, and five flags, on five insurgents band of the district of the Hotel de Volle, and who was the National Guard had restored. The Colonel who replaced General Duvisier in the count of the Wile, and who was the National Guard had restored. The National Guard had restored. The National Guard had restored under the National Guard had restored. The National Guard had restored under the National Guard had restored the wide was promoted to the rank of General defictive to the National Guard had restored. The National Guard had restored under the National Guard had restored the substance of the Guard had restored the lines of the Guard had restored to the Strict of the Had the Strict of the Had the Strict of the Had the Strict of the Strict of the Had the Strict of the Strict of the Had the Strict

A large body sallied from the surburb toward check by troops stationed in the wine stores on the opposite side, and were actually placed within two fires. The enclosure of St. Lazare was re-occupied in the morning by the insurgents, who carbuilded in the morning by the insurgents are the second in the morning by the insurgents and the morning by the insurgents are the second in the morning by the insurgents and the morning by the insurgents are the second in the morning by the insurgents are the morning by the insurgents. ried away the small pieces of artillery, belonging to the Chateau Rouge, which they loaded with stones and pieces of broken bottles. On the Quay de la Megitserie, some ruffians fired from a window on a battalion of troops of the line, and escaped by a back door in the street. Others were, at the same time, creeting a barricade close by, in the Rue de Bethisy; but a patrol of national guards dispersed them, and they fled, throwing their arms in the streets. A battery of artillery had been placed on the hill of Montmartre, and measurements and the streets. ures were adopted to prevent the insurgents from gaining potsession of that important position.

The insurgents only occupied some points on the left bank in the evening. They had been dislodged from their positions in the Rue St. Antoine and the streets which are between the Hotel de

Ville and the basin of the canal. The National Guard and the troops were in possession of all the line of the Canal from the Bastille to La Chapelle St. Denis.

Ald and Comfort Intercepted. A cab filled with money was seized at the court

of the Rue des Capneines. The person who was in it, as well as the coachman, were arrested. A boy, with 10,000 francs in gold, was also arrested. The women took a great part in the insurrection; many had been arrested on whom were foun cartouches, which they carried to the insurgents; one had hid them in her basket covered with meat, which she carried on her head, another in her milk-cans, and another had sewed them in-

mide her clothes.

M. Glavel d'Oisy, a banker of the Rue Haute-ville, accused of distributing money to the insur-gents, was arrested and taken to prison. Between the streets Transonain and Anmair for doubtable barricades were erected, at which the surgents had worked all Saturday night. They insurgents had worked all Saturday night. They were carried at seven on Sunday evening by some of the 1st infantry and a company of National Guards. The taking of the barricades has been murderous. A battalion of the Guard Moule was reduced from 750 to 120, but Commandant Durnesnil, of the 2d battalion of the 1st infantry, imagined a good means of rendering it less so by breaking some holes in the houses which communicate with the barricades. By these the troops arrived behind the barricades, and took the insurgents without being expressed to carrier death. Durne without being exposed to certain death. Dune and thus took the barricade Beaubourg without

The members of the National Assembly

losing a single man.

an attack was leaded in the evening to the surgents at Montmartre by which they might turn is troops at the Glos St. Lazare. Among the interest is supplied with ammunition. Almost all the wounds received by the troops and National leads to the Clos St. Lazare were in the legs.—

rds in the Clos St. Laure were in the legs.-The fact is explained by the position of the insurgents behind their entrenchments formed of cut stone prepared for building in that neighborhood. They fired low without being able to take aim, and the balls struck in general after ricochet.

The National Guards of Amiens and Rouen frught valiantly at the Clos St. Lazare. A considerable sumber of these corps were killed and wounded.

bodies of these lads, for none of them had exceed ed the age of eighteen, were found still warm who the troops of the line and a party of the Garde Mo

The rage of the soldiers on perceiving this mur-derous work was intense, and deep and loud were their rows of vengeance. In other places the insurgents showed the same villanous spirit; the killed men whom they had robbed, after takin them prisoners, in some instances, no doubt, per soms unmixed up with the contect, drawn to it by curiosity; they cut off the hands of a Captain of cuirasseurs, and life ebbed slowly away. The Garde Mobile, to avenge the cowardly assassina-Garde Mobile, to avenge the coward; tion of some prisoners, went into a house from which the shots were fired, and threw the persons of the windows, saying, "The

which the shots were fired, and threw the persons they found there out of the windows, saying, "The wretches are not worthy of a musket shot!"

It is painful and revolting to continue this narratire. Galignant asserts positively that on a barricade in the Faubourg 5t. Antoine the body of a Garde Republicaine in uniform was impaled, and the bowels taken out. In the Pantheon the bodies of several Gardes Mobiles were found hanging by the wrists, and pierced by swords and bayonet stabs. Not only were jagged bullets used, but others were made with fragments of copper and cast iron. The feet of a dragon were cut off, and he was replaced dying on his horse. The insurgents also pumped turpentine from a fire engine

cast iron. The feet of a dragion were cut off, and he was replaced dying on his horse. The insurgents also pumped turpentine from a fire engine in a house in the Faubourg Poissonniere, where there were National Guards and troops, and then tried to set the house on fire. Some of this devils' work was done on the Sunday, but we give it all under this head to show the nature of the strife.—There were, too, other structiles perpetrated, which may not be more than alluded to.

A demon in female attire rushed into the Rue Rambuteau yesterday with a sharp knife, stole behind a Mobile Garde, seized him by the nose, and cut his throat from earto cur. Many ataff officers have been taken by the insurgents also, and were immediately hung in the cellars of the Pantheon, which was in the possession of the mob during the whole of yesterday. But stail the barriesdes women were among the most active, and at all the windows they were encouraging the insurgents, firing an occasional shot themselves fiota their 'coigns of vantage' hurling the most hideous imprecations against the assailants, and waving their kerchiefs to incite the insurgents to fresh deeds of valor. In the Faubourg St. Marceau the women threw boiling oil and water from the windows on the troops. the troops.

The Count de Narbonne. It appears certain that Count de Narbonne, for-medy aide-de-camp of Charles X, and his servant, who were arrested behind a barries in the act of distributing money to the revolters, had both been shot in the Gardens of the Laxambourg by the National Guards. Forty-four other were stated to have been put to death on the Piace de Greve. It was impossible to form an idea of the losses on both sides, but, in the opinion of many, Paris had not witnessed such a scene of shaughter since the Massacre of St. Bartholemew.—London Times.

About half-post seven in the evening Louis Blanc was passing along the boulevards on foot between two representatives. At the corner of the Rue Richellen he was recognized by the piquets of National Guards who occupied that post. Hostile cries were soon uttered; for nothing but curses are now heard against him, and but for the interrention of some National Guards, who made their contrades understand that the members of the Assembly were inviolable, Louis Blane would have been subjected to punishment on the spot. A carriage was obtained, and the homes were flogged into a gallop to carry the once popular leader ged into a gallop to carry the once popular leader from the imprecations and vengeance of the by

Splendld Examples of Heroism The 13th battalion of the Garde Mobile showed ne most devoted courage. Martin Hyacinthe, only 8, a simple Garde Mobile, rushed on a formidable barrier of the Faubourg du Temple, in the face of a shower of balls. He took the flag which surmounted it, and would not part with it even in fighting. When the battallion returned to the

different barricades in the Rue de Reuilly. Being taken ill when at the place, he could not go to the barricade on the Pont des Tornelles, which was ndergoing repairs. They were there kept in "Since you cannot wait on the President, the President." a barricade on the Pont des Tornelles, which was andergoing repaire. They were there kept in the check by troops stationed in the wine stores on dent of the National Assembly waits on you!"

so cleverly constructed that the insurgents could fire through loop-holes without danger. A Garde Mobile, aged scarcely barricade, and suddenly rising fired through one of the loop-holes. He then fell flat on his face and reloaded his musket, when he again fired through the loop-hole. He repeated this boldly audacious act fourteen times, but on the fifteenth the brave ittle soldier was shot dead. Shortly after the bar

ricade was carried.

Three detachments of the Garde Mobile arrived successively at the Assembly, carrying the flags they had taken from the barricades of the Faubourg St. Antoine. General Rey halted the detachments before the gates of the Chamber, and afterward conducted those young men to the President and to Gen. Cavaignac, who praised them in the warmest manner for their courage. One of them, be-longing to the battallion of the marine Mobile Guard, was recognised by several representatives, as having displayed extraordinary courage in the attack at the Place de la Bastille.

Beath of the Archbishop of Paris

Death of the Archbishop of Paris.

On Sanday evening the Prelate, accompanied by two of his vicar-generals, proceeded by the Rue St. Antoine to the Place de la Bastille, where the combat still continued. The velcome which he had received from Gen. Cavaignac was but a prelude to what he met with in the places near the scene of the combat. His resolution was praised; he was surrounded by citizens, soldiers, and women, who fell on their knees, and were unanimous in calling down blessings on the head of the envoy of God, and imploring his benediction. Some among them, more prudent than the rest, represented to him the danger, perhaps useless, which he would incur. His reply was, 'tig is my duty to offer up my life,' and he was heard frequently to repeat to hurseif, Bonus cutein pastor of the vision state of the colonel, and provided the colonel who was in command whether it was not possible to stop his fire for a few moments. He heped by such a plan that of the insurgents would also be suspended, and that during this temporary truce he might make himself known and come to a pariey with them. The colonel, admiring the feeling of the Archbishop, yielded to his request, and the amticipations of the Prelate were realized, for the firing ceased simultaneously on both sides. The insurgents would also be suspended, and that during this temporary truce he might make himself known and come to a pariey with them. The colonel, admiring the feeling of the Archbishop, yielded to his request, and the amticipations of the Prelate were realized, for the firing ceased simultaneously on both sides. The insurgents mounted on the log of their barricade, and had did the butt-ends of their markets in the sir.

The Archbishop and his two vicar-generals, M.

The Archbishop and his two vicar-generals, M.

heir muskets in the air.
The Archbishop and his two vicar-generals, M. The Archbishop and his two vicar-generals, Al-Jacquement and M. Ravinet, advanced toward the barricade. One man alone, dressed in a blouse, preceded him, carrying a branch of a tree in his hard as a mark of conciliation. The insurgents, on their part, descended from their barricade, some of them appearing pacifically inclined, and others with menace in their features and in their language. By a real which can readily be under-

and personal struggles took piace, the disastrons consequences of which the ecclesiastic sought to prevent in the name of religion, and of the pontiff who came there to stop the effusion of blood, to save those who had taken up arms, and their wives and children.

During these altercations, which for some time delayed the accomplishment of the holy mission, a musket was fixed, but it is not known on which side, or whether it was by accident or intentionally. In an instant a cry of "treason! treason!" arose on all sides. The combatants retired, and the firing become more severe than ever. The worthy Archbishop was thus placed between two fires; he showed no alarm; he never thought of escaping to the right or left. He advanced toward the barricade; and still accompanied by his vicars-general, he mounted it and reached the summit. He was thus in view of both parties.—

The balls whistled round him, but at this time ap-The balls whistled round him, but at this time ap-

eral, M. Jacquemet, rejoining him, the Archbishop with his own hand, and only regreted that his begged him, as a friend, to tell him what he thought of his condition. 'Is my wound serious?' 'It is very much so.!' Is my life in danger?' 'It is.' 'Well, then,' replied the Archbishop, 'let God be praised, and may he accept the sacrifice which I again offer him for the salvation of this misguided people. May my death expiate the sina which I have committed during my episcopacy.'

He afterward confessed and received the Sacr ment of Extreme Unction, preserving throughout his severe sufferings, all his presence of mind, and expressing a satisfaction full of simplicity and and expressing a satisfaction full of simplicity and grandeur at having accomplished what he called his duty. 'Life is so short,' he often repeated, 'and the term which still remained to me could have been but short; I have sacrificed little for God, for the men created in His image, and repurchased in his blood.' On Monday morning he was

'and the term which still remained to me could have been but short; I have sacrificed little for God, for the men created in His image, and repurchased in his blood.' On Monday morning he was a carried to his Palace, and as he passed through the streets the people all fell on their knees with a feeling of veneration.

He was secorted to his residence by a party of the Garde Mobile. The countenance of one of those gallant youths particularly struck him as he wound in the head wrest a sabre from the hand of his assaiiant. He beckoned him to approach, and having still strength enough to raise his arms, he detached a small crucifix which he wore suspended or ound his neck and gave it to the young hero, saying, "Never part with this cross—place it near your heart, it will bring you happiness." The young man, whose name is Francois Delavrignere, of the 7th company of the 4th battalion, joined his ha ids in an attitude of prayer, and swore to preserve forever the precious sourcentr of the venerable dying prelate. The pain he suffers is still very severe; the ball has not been extracted, and his medical attendants have little hopes of his life.

The Actions of Monday—Final Defeat of the Insumptividuals were seen, and no carriage except as munifold was constructed. In the Rue de Inflame, and those which brought supplies for munifold was constructed. In the Rue St. Maxim, St. Denis, St. Autoin, St. Autoine, and in a great many of the streets which he sures to the firm and the order is risk and to have been destroyed by the camon, and a copy of Raphael has heep prevention of the Camp. The Church St. Etienne hears the marks of the Theory of the Theory of the St. Etienne hears the most desolate appearance. The facade of each house is risk to sure the sure of the street. The harricade of the Hosel Dieu, presents the most desolate appearance. The facade of the Hosel Dieu, presents the most desolate appearance.

Fow individuals were seen, and no carriages except ammunition wagons and those which brought supplies for the soldiers. The "generale" was besten at 5 o'clock in all quarters.

At 9 o'clock, the President of the Assembly called together the members then in the polace, and amount that the insurrection was altogether suppressed on the left bank of the River; on the right bank the Paubon du Temple was taken in the night; the barrier the Temple wastree; the Faubourg St. Actoins slone:

Histilities were remained at 10 o'clock in the firemoon, and, after a short contest, the insurgents in the Frabourg St. Antoine surrendered unconditionally. This was the last stronghold of the revolt, the Clos de St. Lazage having because the post-time of the revolt, and the latter place the insurgents had entremented themselves us a strongly-farming position, on a wide elevated plain; in the vicinity of the station of the Northern Ratiway. This plant, which is station of the Northern Ruleway. This plane, which is scattered over with our houses, building materials, and innher, was converted into a regular factors, in a manner which rembered it impregnable without a regular steel. Many thousands of the insurgents were quartered inside. Various attempts had been made to carry it by storm, but in vain, and on Sunday Gen. Cavaigme determined to take it, and ordered it to be mined, advancing gans and shells against it.

After having surrendered in the morning, the insurgents retracted, and were bominorded and attacked with

After faving surremoved in the morang, the insur-gents retiracted, and were bomisorded and attacked with shell and other ways for several hours. They had, how-ever, family been subdued. Six of the prisoners who were confused in the vanits of the Tulieries, having put their heads out of the grating, were immediately brought

out and shot.

On Monday evening live hundred insorgents who were captured at the Clor St. Lazare were shot on the spot, and four hundred more next morning. The struggle had been incredible, and the military executions almost unparalleled.

Killed and Wounded.

The wounds of Gen. Redesu, M. Clement Thomas, and M. Bornes were not savere, but they were confisied to their beds. It was hoped that the life of M. Bixic would be saved. M. Bixic was Minister Flenipotentiary of the Republic at Turin, and a representative of the people.

M. Amadee Thayer has died of his wounds. He was the complete of the people. he son in law of Gen. Bertrand, the friend of Napoleon The 24th regiment had lost 200 men. The 26th regi-ment had suffered severely. A party coming from Amiens to the assistance of the insurgents had been stop ped at St. Dennis and disarmed. ped at St. Dennis and disarmed.

The number of dead and severely wounded is terrific.

The following statement was given: "Commander Mason, killed; General Francais, killed; Pascal, Lieut. Col.,

M. Fare, nephew of M. Bois le Compte, Minister of France at Turin, was killed at the head of his battalines at a barricade in the Rue St. Jaques.

M. Clark Engineer in Chief of the Orleans railway, is among the number of the victims of the combat near the Point d'Austeritz, having been killed by a built white standing at a window of his office, and which was fired from a house opposite, or from the Lardin des Plantes.

The correspondent of the Post, writing on Sunday The correspondent of the Post, writing on Sonday evening, says:

The number of prisoners already captured is enormous—1,500 of them have been thrust into the cellsrs of the Palais Royal, where they remain without bread, water, and in some cases without raiment. There are also 90 in the cellars in the passage under the terrace in use Tuileries Gardens, through which Louis Phillippe socceeded in effecting his escape. The Black Hole at Calcutta would have been what the late George Robins called a most desirable divelling in comparison with these ed a most desirable dwelling in comparison with these dark and loathsome cellars; the harrible scenes which have been engeted there are too dreadful to be detailed

Decree of Transportation.

The President had proposed to the Assembly a project of law pronouncing transportation on all persons taken with arms in their hands, which had been adopted. The proposal passed unanimously. The families of the convicts will be allowed to go with them.

It is said that Gen. Cavaignac has mannound to his coan-It is said that Gen. Cavagnac assumment will probably be placed under his direction.

The following decree had been published by the "Chef de Pouvoir Executio". "Every person working at the barricades shall be considered as taken with arms in his hands."—Paris, June 25.

bloodthirsty ardor, and never did the plans of the insur-gents appear so well devised. One is compelled to see

the National Assembly the soldiers on duty in that qua-ter have been supplied with wine, bread, mattrasses, as

The balls whistled round him, but at this time appeared to respect him. One of his attendants had three balls through his hat.

The mediator showed himself, and what voice could be more eloquent than this heroic apparation? What thanks ought to fall on the heart of the pontiff, thus offering and giving his blood and his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his him we had better return to the stiack." He established which his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his care! What his life for the propie entrusted to his attendants had been to his care to his a the his life do not

were so few?

M. Briscott Thiwars, son of the "Chef de la Salubrite" at the Prefecture of Police, and Chef de Bataillon of the Garde Mobile, delivered thirty of his unfortunate brethren in arms, who had been confined by a potter of the Rue de la Roquette in one of the numerose overs which serve to make pottery. M. Briscott Thiwars was lighty enough to arrive, a quarter of an hour after the overs was lighted, and before the men had sustained any great minure.

ajury.

Many of the sisin among the issurgents bear on their shoulders the brand of forcats (felous), and several mondred of the leaders of the insurgents were also forcats.

The Scene of Battle.

Galignani's Messenger, of the 28th June, gives the following account of the scene of slaughter:

were barricaded. In the Rues St. Martin, St. Denis, St. Antoine, and in a great many of the streets which lie between them, may be seen states of houses riddled with balls, while in several pieces, especially in the Rue St. Antoine, perts of the similars, wires, etc., have been carried away by the camers, and there is search; a whole window to be seen. The hardindes at these quarters were very numerous, and some of these of extraordinary strength. The Rue St. Antoine, though not very long, the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength.

great paints were taken to remove them

A most inmentable and farst occurrence took place on Tuesday might, about 10 o'clock, originating, we regret to say, in neglect, from sending a body of princeds, sake to be 200 in number, under excet of a detailment of National Guards, without blading their hunds, or in any manner securing them, or even searching their persons, as some of them had pistols and polyments. They were tional Guards, in firing epon the fugitives, in the disorder which prevailed, increased by the darkness of the night unfortunately fired on each other, and it is stated that

Bloodshed at Marseilles.

A letter from Marseilles, of June 21d, says: This hith rtu peaceable city is now in the greatest contenton and discrete. Some few days since a number of vagahonch from Paris and Lyons, under the prefext of embaying or Italy, have been seducing our workmen and exciting hem to revolt. em to revolt.

Yesterday morning at an early hour, the workmen, in

body of about 4,300, marched in procession to the hotel of the prefect, demanding that the hours of labor shools be reduced from eleven to ten. This being refused, they reflect and formed barricades in different parts of the own. The one erested in the Egg-market was taking by the National Guard and the Line, after some desperate lighting and the skedding of much blood. The loss of the National Guard in killed and wounded is upward at 50, an officer of the 28th regiment of the Line was killed, and several of his men wounded. nd several of his men wounded.

Hight hundred of the insurgents were finally arrested, and on the 24th the National Guard had restored order or the time, but further struggles were appreliended.

Wagner, passed Midshipman, of the U.S. navy, late of the U.S. schooner, On-ka-hy-e, which was lost on the 21st of June, at the Blue Hills Caicas, not far from where the U. S. ship Chippewa was wrecked some years ago. The O. was twelve days from New York for Chagtes, with Messis. Wise and Appleton, charges d'affairs to Bolivia and Guatemala, on board. The U.S. consul had chartered the brig New Orleans of N York, to take Lieut. Berryman and crew to Chagres. The vessel was a total loss. Officers and crew and part of the materials saved .- N Y. Jour, Commerce.

The Plains.

From Fort Mann welearn, that the Paymaster, Major Bryant, with a Government train of sixty wagons, together with several pieces of artillery, and some seventy mounted recruits, under Lieut. Royal, were at acked on the 18th uit., at Coon creek bottom, near Pawnee Fork, by eight hunired or a thousand Indians, who charged within fifty yards of our forces, but retreated hashily on teceiving the first fire. Three Indians were killed, but only two were left on the field, the remainder having been conveyed from the field as fast as they fell .- St. Louis Reveille.

tien, Reurney Bejected. Brig. Gen. Kearney, nominated as major-genral by brevet, was rejected by the Senate on Sat arday. The dispute with Col. Fremont is doubtess the cause of his rejection. - Baltimore Sun,

Brevet Brig. Gen. Whitney has been appointed to fill the place of Gen. Cushing on the Court of Inquiry, in the invertigation of the charges preferred against General Scott by Gen. Pillow.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky. Rev. Hoopen Carws, Mount Morris, Illinois Hon. A. W. Graham, Bowlingreen Ky.
Wm. Garnett, Glasgow, Ky.
C. H. Barkley, Lexington, Kentucky.
J. B. Ressell, Guzette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York.

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